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Q KEEPING IN VIEW THE SOCIO
POLITICAL OF SUB CONTINENT, DISCUSS
THE ROLE OF SHEIKH AHMAD
SIRHINDI (MUJADDID ALIF SANI)
WHO REVIVED ISLAM IDEOLOGY
AND ESTABLISHED MUSLIM
IDENTITY IN SUB-CONTINENT

ANS INTRODUCTION

In 712, when muslim came into sub continent, they had a unique identity in term of a norms, values, culture and religion. Muslim culture flourished in sub-continent. Through out the muslim rule, there were a number of times, muslim identity faced serious threats. One sub threat arose in Era of AKbar, when Hindu friendly policies of AKbar posed an existential threat to muslim identity in sub-continent. AKbar, was well aware of Hindu threat to his empire, so to neutralize the Hindu threat, AKbar adopted Hindu appeasement policy. This policy included the Hindus in Royal court and ultimately impacted the decision

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making Hindu friendly environment
was more than enough to
undermine the muslim culture
and identity in the sub-
continent.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

AKBAR POLICIES AND MUSLIM IDENTITY IN SUBCONTINENT

1- Akbar's matrimonial alliances
with Rajput princess

To

neutralize Rajput threat, Akbar
married Rajput princess. The
presence of Rajput princess in
royal court impacted personal
life of Akbar and hence they
proved to be detrimental for
muslims.

2- INCLUSION OF HINDUS IN
ROYAL COURT

Hindus were
given high slots in Akbar's
court. The presence of Hindus
in Akbar's court undermined
the muslims from decision making
slots. This also posed a threat to
muslim identity in sub continent

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3- SULAH E KUL

AKbar's Sulat e Kul (Peace for all) policy was also an important factor which increased Hindu influence in royal court.

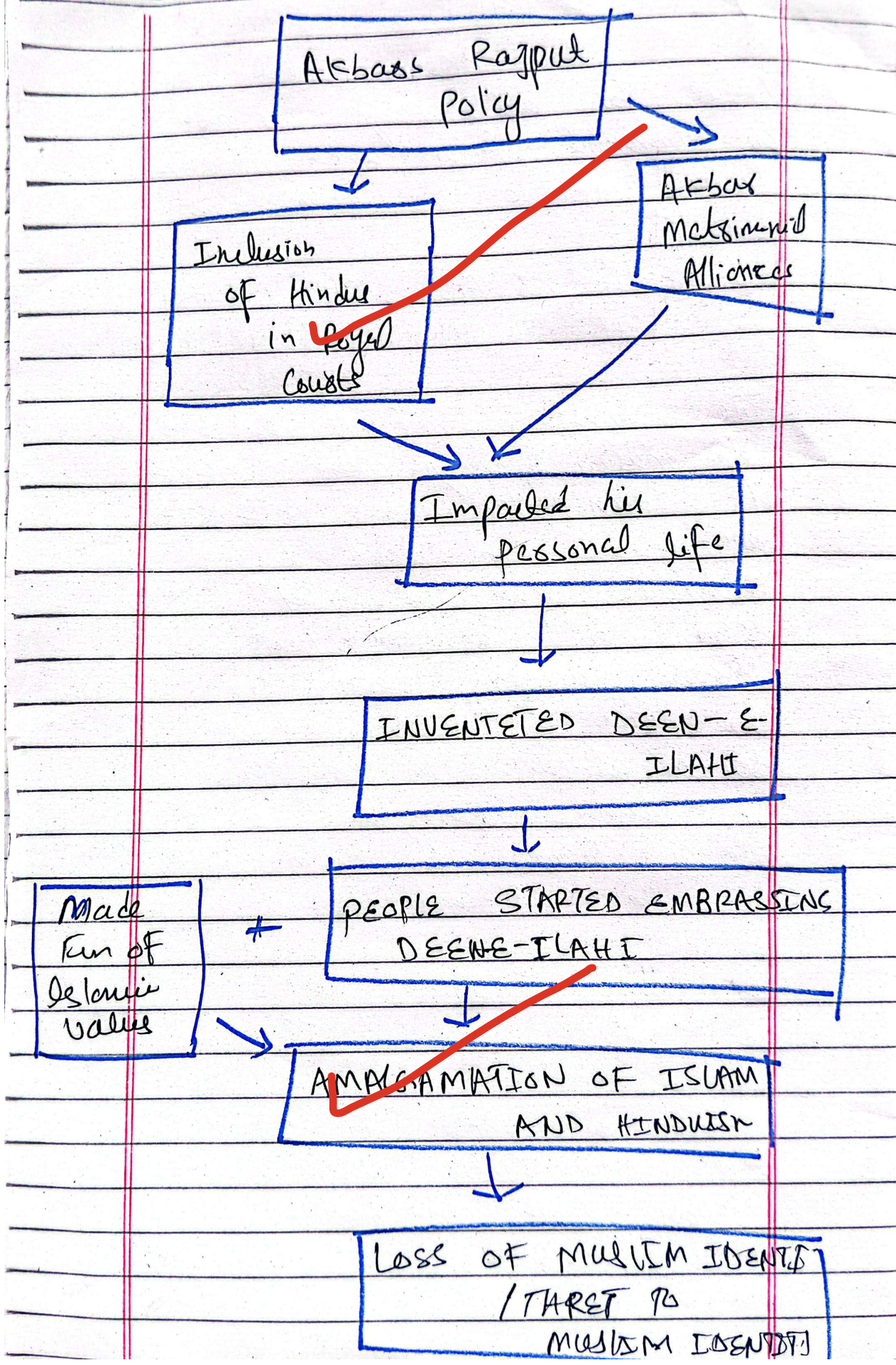
4- DEEN-E-ILAH - THE BIGGEST THREAT TO MUSLIM IDENTITY

Perhaps, the most significant threat to muslim identity was imposition of deen-e-ilahi. AKbar introduced deen-e-ilahi in which he combined good deeds of Hinduism, Islam and christianity. People started accepting deen-e-ilahi due to its resemblance with wahdul-ul-waqood. The acceptance of deen-e-ilahi was a serious threat to muslim identity in the sub-continent.

5- Other Social Issue

These were other social issues like prostitution and a number of Biddat, all these factors were a serious threat to muslim identity in sub-continent.

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SHEICH AHMAD SIRHINDI AND SURVIVAL OF MUSLIM IDENTITY IN SUB CONTINENT

Sheikh Ahmad

Sirhindi, known as mugadid
Alif Sami, tried to save
muslim identity from amalgamation.
He started to preach through
his letters to revive the
true spirit of Islam in
sub-continent

"Before Shah Waliullah
and Iqbal, he was
first original thinker
in sub-continent -"

S.K. Jkxom

1-Challenged Deen-e-ilahi

Sheikh

Ahmad Sirhindi challenged the
deen-e-ilahi. He started writing
letters to common people,
King's son and members of
Royal court. In those letters,
he openly criticized deen-e-
ilahi and said

"Whosoever is embracing
deen-e-ilahi is going
out of the circle of
Islam"

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So people started leaving
deen-e-ilahi.

"It was the legacy
of Mujaddid Alif
Sani that when
Akbar died, there
was no one on
deen-e-ilahi"

COUNTERED WAHDUL-UL-WAJOOD
WITH WAHDUL SHAHOOD

Mujaddid
Alif Sani countered the
concept of wahdul-ul-wajood
with wahdul-ul-shahood - He
stressed that creation and
excitation cannot be same.

"It is stupidity to
consider that
creation and excitation
are same" -

Mujaddid Alif
Sani

He countered the philosophy
of ~~Mujaddid Alif Sani~~ wahdul-
ul-wajood by wahdul ul
shahood, which states that creation
is a different being than
excitation and hence both
cannot be same.

Refusing social evil of
prostration

He refused to bend
his head in front of
king. He stressed that bending
head can only be done
in front of Allah and not
anyone else.

Upbringing of Jahangir's son
Shahjahan

Jahangir handed over
his son Shahjahan to Majadid
for his upbringing. To his trained
pupil, later become the king
and continued his legacy.

add more arguments in this part....

CONCLUSION

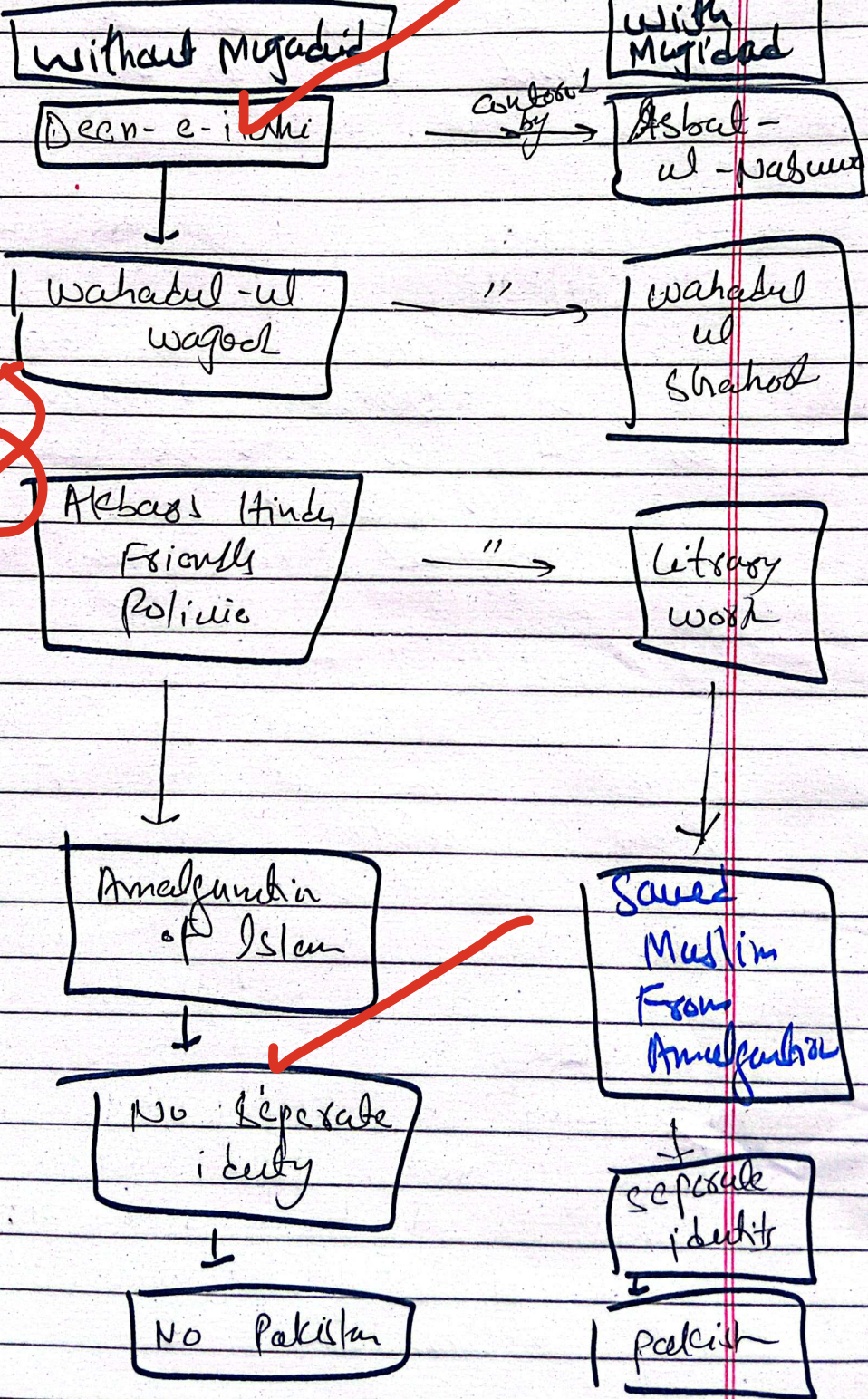
Majadid Arif Soni
saved Islam at time of
Akbar. By refuting deen-e-ilahi
and wahdat-ul-wajood, he
saved Islam and Muslim
identity from amalgamation to
Hinduism, which proved to be
instrumental in keeping Muslim
identity intact, which later on
became a foundation of a
separate homeland. Other
wise Muslims had been

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amalgamation in Hinduism and
might had lost their identity
and the saving of iqbal
might had come there
"میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ ہندوؤں کی زندگی
میں ایک ایسی چیز ہے جس کو
میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ ہندوؤں کی زندگی
میں ایک ایسی چیز ہے جس کو"



improve the structure, references and the paper presentation part.....

Q Give an account of life and services Shah Waliullah. How did he save the Indian Muslims from political Annihilation and religious degeneration.

ANS INTRODUCTION

After the death of sixth mughal emperors, Aurangzeb Alamgir, the muslim rule became very weak. The people started living a luxurious life and ignored the teaching of Islam. This led to decline of muslims in sub-continent. Shah waliullah was an eye witness of muslim decline in subcontinent. He was born in 1703, when muslim rule was at its peak. The muslim rule gradually started to decline in subcontinent. So he started effort for revival of muslim values and identity in sub continent.

LIFE OF SHAH WALIULLAH

Shah Waliullah belonged to a noble family. His father, Shah Abdur Raheem was a bureaucrat in Aurangzeb Alamgir's court. His father also ran a Madrasah, Madrasah-e-Rahemia. His father died at the age of 17. He got his initial education from Madrasah-e-Rahimia. He started teaching and preaching Hadith in Madrasah-e-Rahimiya. He went to Hajj and ^{when he} came back, he realized the condition of Muslims in sub continent is on alarming situation. The invasion of Nadir Shah shook the foundations of Mughal dynasty in India.

PROBLEM AT THE TIME OF SHAH WALIULLAH

1 - WEAK MUSLIM RULE

After death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Muslim rule in sub-continent had become really weak due to

incompetent successors of
Aurangzeb.

2- RISE OF HINDUS

After death of Aurangzeb, the Marathas and Rajputs in south became powerful. They started attacking muslim states and weakened muslim rule.

3- FOREIGN INVASIONS

Foreign invasions also played a vital role in weakening muslim rule. The attack of Persian king Nadir Shah was a nightmare for people of sub-continent. The invasion of Nadir Shah led to indiscriminate bloodshed and shook the foundations of muslim rule.

4- EAST INDIA COMPANY

East India company had also increased its interference in religion and culture of people of sub-continent.

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6- Moral degradation of society - due to luxurious lifestyle

The people at that time had started to live a luxurious life, which led to moral degradation of ~~the~~ muslim nobility.

7- Division of society

The muslim society was divided on various grounds like Sunni-Shia ~~off~~ grounds, Fiqh grounds and ethnic grounds.

8- PREVALENCE OF BIDDAT

Another problem at that time was prevalence of Biddats due to misinterpretation of Sufi mystics. This posed a threat to true spirit of Islam.

9- Not following the religion in true letter and spirit

Due to all above factors, people were not following the religion in true letter and spirit in its original form.

SERVICES OF SHAH WALLI-ULLAH

Shah Waliullah took the responsibility of revival of Islam values in true spirit. According to Shah Waliullah, the major cause of muslim decline was not following the religion in its true spirit. ~~At~~

وہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ تو کھوتا ہے
ذوالنبرہ صوم کا ہے زری سے زری

So according to Shah sahib cause of decline was not other than aloofness from religion so he started his efforts to let the common people know the true message of Islam. For this purpose he rendered the following services

1 - Translation of Quran-e-Pak to Persian

Firstly, he translated the Quran-e-Pak to Persian so that muslim must understand the real message of Allah (SWT)

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2- Efforts to Reduce Divide in Muslim Society

He wrote a number of books to let the people understand the causes of sectarian differences. Through his literary work, he tried to reduce the division in society on basis of minor issues. He wrote books to synthesise the conflict between Sunni and Shia sects on Khilafat. He also rendered literary services to ^{give} synthesis for different school of thoughts (Hanfi, Shafi, Malaki, Hanbali).

3- Letters to Ahmed Shah Abdali

To reduce the Marathas influence, he wrote letters to Ahmad Shah Abdali to come here and conquer Marathas. Abdali came and third battle of Panipat was fought which decreased the Marathas powers.

5 - Hujjat-ul-Balgha and Muslims Renaissance

Shah Waliullah wrote his hall-math book Hujjat-ul-Balgha in which he explained why Islam is only religion suitable for every human and how it can solve all problems of humanity.

6 - Taqleed over Ijtihad

Shah-waliullah emphasized on ijtihad rather than blind following (taqlid). He is therefore quoted as first original thinker of Islam by "S.B. Ikram".

SAVING MUSLIMS FROM POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS DEGENERATION

1-POLITICAL ANNIHILATION

He saved Muslims from political annihilation by inviting Ahmed Shah Abdali. The first battle of Panipat weakened Mughals.

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and thus saved muslim from political annihilation by mawlahes

2-RELIGIOUS DEGENERATION

He saved muslims from religious degeneration by providing literary works like Hujjat-ul-Balgha. He also reduced the conflict between Sunni and Shia sect. He stressed on ~~Da'wah~~ Ijtihad for modern problems. Lastly, he was able to save muslims by promoting Sunna and refuting bid'at. In this way he saved muslims from religious degeneration.

Q. The Aligarh movement was a pure educational venture but it had deep impacts on Indian politics. Discuss

ANS INTRODUCTION

After the war of independence, 1857, Muslims came under the wrath of British. No stone was left unturned to keep Muslims away from state ^{affairs}. This was because British considered Muslims sole responsible for the war. The shared history of conflicts between Christians and Muslims was also a cause of British wrath. Furthermore, British snatched the rule from Muslims. Therefore, to undermine Muslims, they had a discriminatory behavior towards Muslims. Muslims were devoid from the elite jobs. The only jobs open for Muslims were either peon or sweeper. Muslims on other hand were reluctant to get modern education and considered modernity as a threat to their religion and cultural

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values.

In this critical time, Sir Syed came forward to rescue Muslims. He started an educational movement - Aligarh. Though initially Aligarh was a pure educational movement but it deeply impacted the politics of sub-continent in ~~later~~ earlier decades of 20th century.

EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Aligarh movement tried to ~~end~~ provide Muslims the modern education so that they may become able to regain their lost status. For this purpose two schools in Muzadabad and Ghazipur were opened. Similarly M.A.O school in 1874 and M.A.O college in 1876 were opened, which later gained the status of a Aligarh university. Aligarh university provided the modern education to Muslims and enabled them to survive the British wrath.

POLITICAL IMPACTS OF ALI-GARH MOVEMENT

Though initially Sir Syed Ahmad Khan stressed on aloofness from politics in his trinity policy, yet the movement had great impact on political developments took place in first half of twenty first century.

1- ALIGARH SHARPENED THE POLITICAL ACCUMEN OF MUSLIMS

Aligarh, through the provision of modern education, was able to increase the political accumen of muslims. Hence they survived the British wrath and Hindis conspiracies.

2- ALIGARH - AS A DIPLOMATIC PLATFORM

Aligarh movement proved to be a diplomatic platform as ^{some of} the staff members ~~was~~ were British. So it provide opportunity to convey the muslim

point of view. For example, the vice head of Aligarh university played a vital role in Shimla delegation.

4- ALIGARH IN DECREASING TENSION BETWEEN BRITISH AND MUSLIM

Aligarh played a pivotal role in reducing the tension between British and Muslims. For example, the scientific society and other Aligarh platforms prepared literary work to let British know their point of view.

"The causes of Indian revolt - 1857 is one of such examples.

5- Aligarh and women in politics

Aligarh had a women wing which played a pivotal role in politics of sub-continent later on.

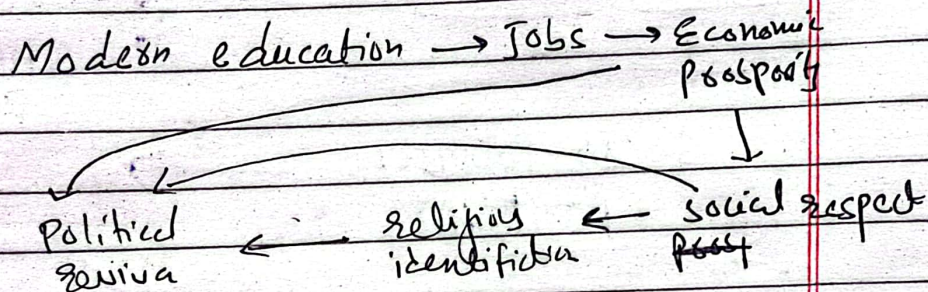
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6- Aligarh and Socio-political Revival of Muslims.

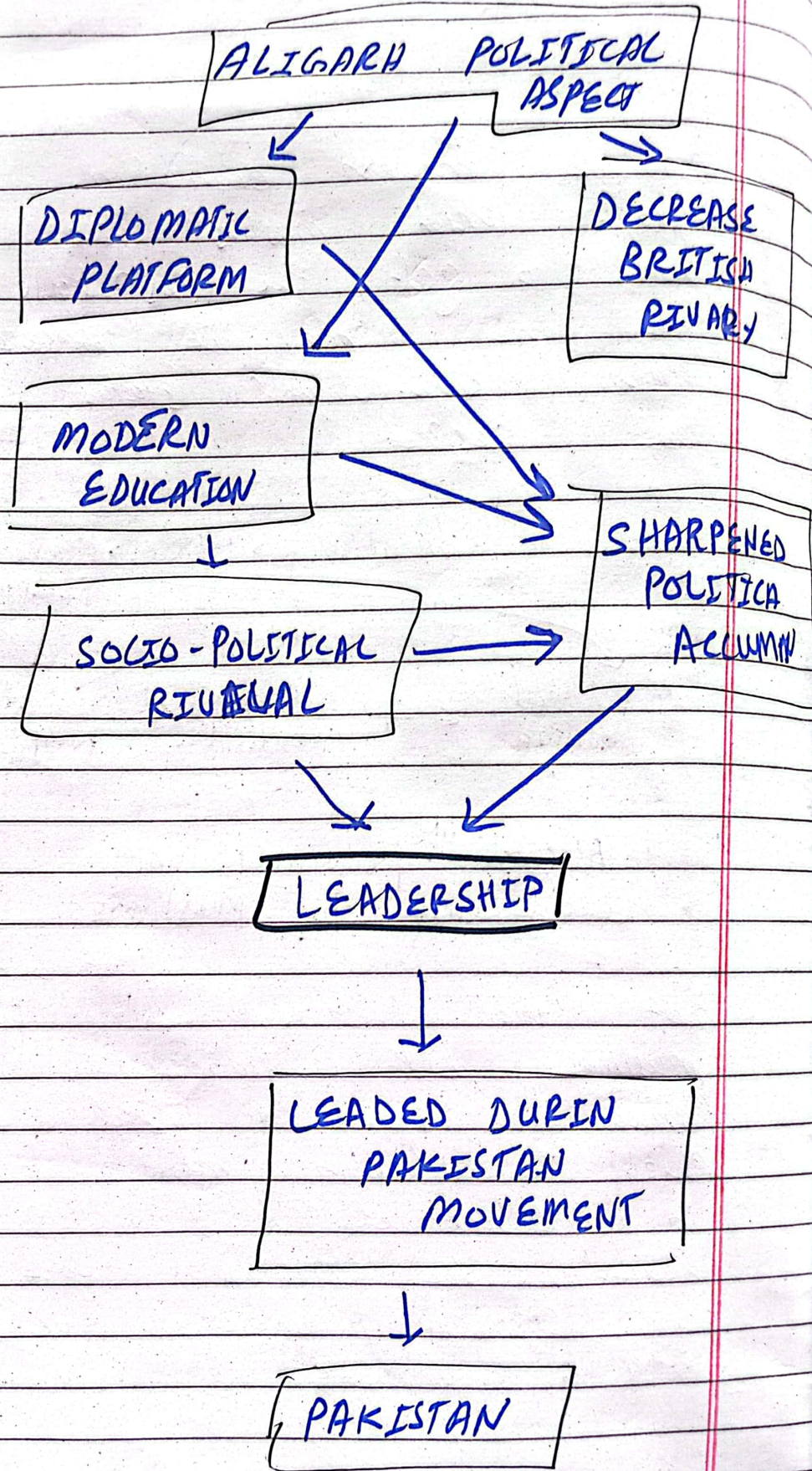
Aligarh provided modern education, through which muslims were able to get the respectable jobs and hence it improved their socio-political status and respect.



7- Aligarh ^{AND} PROVISION OF Leadership to Muslims

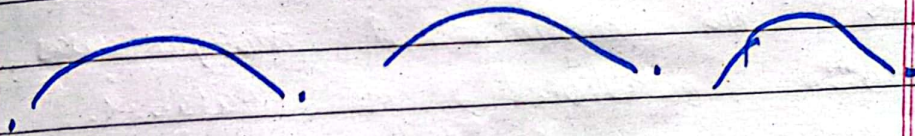
Last but not the least, Aligarh equipped muslims with leaderships, which played a vital role in muslim identity in subcontinent. The leadership leaded the muslims toward a separte homeland during pakisten movement.

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CONCLUSION

Aligarh movement, by virtue of modern education, provided a ground for socio-political revival of Muslims in sub continent. It provided the charismatic leadership which played a key role and led Pakistan in Pakistan movement.



DISCUSS THE EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF ISLAM IN SUB-CONTINENT.

ANS

INTRODUCTION

Since the time of Prophet (PBUH) muslims had great interest in subcontinent to spread the divine message of Islam. During the time of second and fourth caliph, various commanders came to sub continent. A mosque was also established in Malabar. But none of the areas were under the Muslim Caliphate till 712.

ARRIVAL OF ISLAM - (712) IN SINDH - ROLE OF MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM

As muslim traders came to Ceylon, ^{the} muslims and had families. Some of Arab traders died due to a pandemic. The bodies of deceased, their family members and gifts for caliph were sent by Ceylon's governors. But these steps

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were captured by pirates. Governor of Ray Huggay bin Yousaf asked Raja Dahir to save ships from pirates but he gave a colder shoulder. So Huggay sent his Nephew Muhammad Bin Qasim, who defeated Raja Dahir.

POLICIES OF MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM AND SPREAD OF ISLAM IN SINDH AND PUNJAB (NORTH INDIA)

Unlike the other warriors, Muhammad Bin Qasim treated people with great respect. No indiscriminate bloodshed was made. Properties of locals were not confiscated. This led to a soft corner for Islam and people started embracing Islam in large numbers. Arab missionaries were called to preach Islam. The locals, who were fed up with caste system entered the circle of Islam and Islam flourished in North India (present day Punjab and Sindh).

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MAHMOOD GHAZNAVI AND ARRIVAL OF ISLAM IN NORTH WESTERN PARTS OF SUBCONTINENT

In 992, Raja Jaypal carried successive but unsuccessful invasions on Ghazni. In response Mahmood Ghaznavi attacked the sub-continent. He captured Peshawar in 1001 by defeating Raja Jaypal in battle of Peshawar. Ghaznavi didn't stop here. He kept invading areas of Punjab. Thus spread Islam to North western parts of sub continent.

Role of Khwaja Mueen-ud-Din Chisti

Masood Ghaznavi, son of Mahmood Ghaznavi brought Khawaja Mueen-ud-Deen Chisti to sub-continent, the foundation father Chishtia Sufi mystic. Khawaja Mueen-ud-Deen-Chisti kept on preaching Islam and a large number of people entered in circle of Islam.

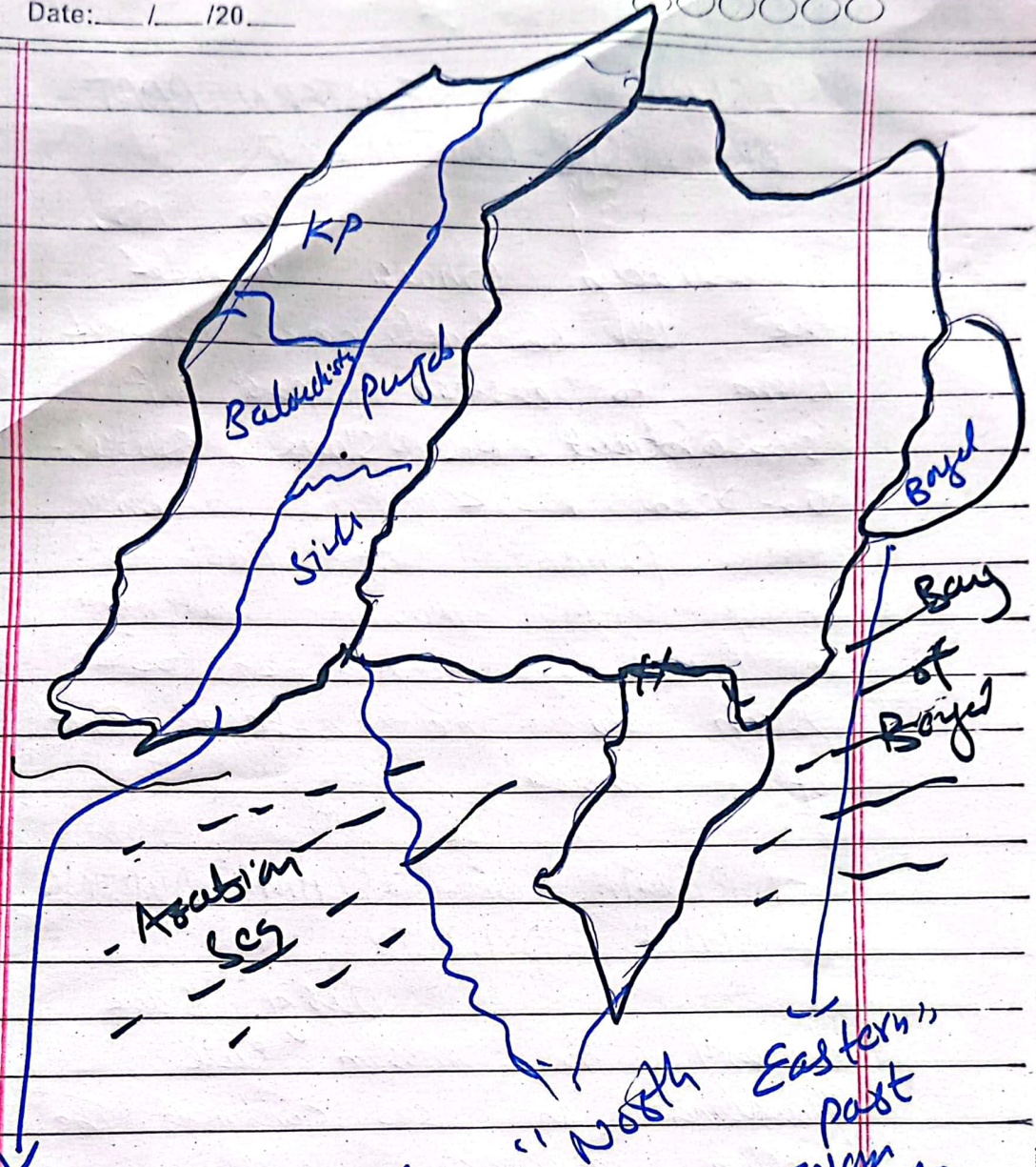
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North
western
past
(Arrival of Islam
due to cousin
Muhammad &
Mehmed Ghaznavi)

Eastern
past
(Islam
due to
Shahab-
ud-Din
Ghauri)



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ISLAM IN EASTERN PART OF SUB-CONTINENT

In 1192, Shahabuddin Ghauri invaded the sub continent and spread Islam to eastern part of subcontinent. His slave, Qutub-ud-Deen Aibak laid down the foundation of first ever independent Muslim sultanate in sub. continent and took Islam to the eastern part of India.

GROWTH OF ISLAM DURING SLAVE DYNASTY

During Slave dynasty, the muslim rule flourished in sub continent. The muslim missionaries kept on spreading Islam and ~~becom~~ large number of people embraced Islam.

1-year Hindu Rule and ROLE OF TUGHLAQ DYNASTY IN SPREADING ISLAM

Last emperor of slave dynasty, Mubarak Shah gave administrative

central to his friend Khussu Shah. He had strong tendency towards Hinduism. The Islamic culture symbols were destroyed. ~~The year~~ ~~1200-121~~ One year rule of Khussu Shah is known as Hindu rule in sub continent. Ghais-ud-din Tughluq, Governor of Lahore, sensed the critical moments and attacked. He defeated Khussu Shah and saved muslim rule from going toward Hindus.

SPREAD OF ISLAM IN MUGHAL ~~ERA~~ ERA

Islam kept flourished in sub continent in mughal Era, though it faced some challenges.

AKBAR - ROLE OF MUJADDID ALIF SANI

In order to appease the Hindus and consolidate his rule, Akbar made matrimonial alliances with Rajput princess, allowed Hindus in Royal court as per his Salal e kul policy and introduced deem-e-ilahi. This posed an existential threat to

Islamic Identity. Mujadid Alif Sand
saved Muslim from deen-e-itala
through his literary work, and
saved Islam from amalgamation
in Hinduism.

ISLAM IN TIME OF AURANGZEB ALAMGIR

Aurangzeb
Alamgir was a staunch muslim.
He followed principles of Islam
and introduced orthodox reforms.
Thus Islam spread in his
era.

REVIVAL OF ISLAM IN 18TH CENTURY - ROLE OF SHAH WALI- ULLAH

After death of Aurangzeb
the muslim rule started to
decline but Shah Waliullah.
through his literary work, tried
to revive Islam. He wrote
letters to Ahmad Shah Abdali
to save muslims from Marathas.
Through his literary work he
tried to save muslim
identity in sub continent.

CONCLUSION

The policies of Muhammad Bin Qasim, Mahmud Ghaznavi and Ghauri laid the foundation of muslim rule in subcontinent, which flourished in reigns of slaves, philizal Muslims. The intent muslim identity in these eras paved way for seprate homeland for muslims.